Vol. XXV, pp. 189–190 December 24, 1912

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

A NEW PECCARY FROM COSTA RICA.

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While engaged in identifying mammals from Middle America the following unnamed race of the white-lipped peccary has been detected in the collection of the U. S. National Museum. The new form is based on a splendid series of 14 skulls and 5 hunter's skins collected by Prof. William M. Gabb at Talamanca, Costa Rica, nearly 40 years ago, and now kindly placed at my disposal by Mr. Gerrit S. Miller, Jr., Curator of Mammals. The specimens had been long ago assigned to *Dicotyles labiatus* Cuvier, now regarded as a synonym of typical *Tayassu albirostris* (Illiger), which is restricted to South America.

Tayassu albirostris spiradens subsp. nov.

COSTA RICAN WHITE-LIPPED PECCARY.

Type from Talamanca, Costa Rica, No. $\frac{12055}{14093}$, adult (hunter's skin and skull), U. S. National Museum, collected by William M. Gabb in 1874.

General characters.—Similar to *Tayassu albirostris ringens* in size and color, but white facial area more extensive, reaching in some specimens nearly to eyes; skull differing in important details, especially the broader molars and smaller first lower premolars. Differing from *Tayassu albirostris albirostris* in the more highly arched median frontal outline of braincase, anteriorly narrowed lower premolars, and more evenly tapering mandibular toothrows.

Color.—General color of upper parts varying from nearly pure black to black coarsely and rather inconspicuously mixed with tawny, the black purest along the median line and over lower part of back and rump, and the tawny annulated hairs appearing mainly on top and sides of head, sides of neck, shoulders and flanks; under parts blackish, becoming in some specimens grizzled grayish on pectoral and inguinal regions; top and sides of muzzle, chin and a triangular area extending posteriorly from angle of mouth along cheeks, narrowing to a point nearly under ears, white or yellowish white, this color more or less mixed with black

forming supraorbital spots in some specimens; feet usually white or yellowish white, but varying to nearly pure black.

Skull.—In general outline resembling that of *T. a. ringens*, but zygomata more widely spreading; nasals broader, more abruptly tapering anteriorly, the free ends usually shorter; maxillae considerably swollen laterally above the alveoli of premolars as in *T. a. ringens;* molars broader; lower molariform toothrows broader posteriorly, narrower anteriorly; first lower premolars decidedly smaller with less prominent anterior cusps. Contrasted with the skull of *T. a. albirostris* the following differences are shown: Braincase more highly arched along median line of frontal region; maxillae more swollen outward above the alveoli of first premolars; palate narrower behind last molars; interpterygoid fossa narrower; mandibular toothrows more evenly tapering; second and third lower premolars much smaller and narrower anteriorly.

Measurements.—No skin measurements available. Skull (type): Greatest length, 280.5 mm.; condylobasal length, 245; zygomatic breadth, 120; interorbital breadth, 65; breadth across postorbital processes, 90; length of palate, 178.7; maxillary toothrow, 76.7; mandibular toothrow, 82.8; alveolar length of second lower molar, 15.5; anterior breadth of second lower molar, 11.9; posterior breadth of second lower molar, 14.7; length of first lower premolar, 7.9; anterior breadth of first lower premolar, 3.7; length of second lower premolar, 9.1; anterior breadth of second lower premolar, 4.6.

Remarks.—The Costa Rican white-lipped peccary seems rather more closely allied to *T. a. ringens* of southern Mexico than to *T. a. albirostris* as represented by three Brazilian skulls, but in combination of cranial and dental characters it differs notably from both. From *T. a. ringens* it is distinguished by broad molars and very small lower premolars. In the breadth of the molars it is similar to *T. a. albirostris*, but the individual teeth are narrowed anteriorly, instead of quadrate, resulting, especially in the lower jaw, in a more evenly tapering toothrow. This condition is especially noticeable in the second and third lower premolars when contrasted with those of *T. a. albirostris* which are very broad and massive across the anterior crowns.

The molar crowns in *T. a. spiradens* show signs of wear early in life, the cusps in the first and second molars becoming flattened on the tops before the third molar is fully in place, while in *T. a. ringens* they remain unworn for a considerably longer period. This difference in wear may be due to the more abrasive character of the food taken by the Costa Rican animal.

Specimens examined.—Total number, 17, all from Costa Rica as follows: Talamanca (type locality), 14; exact locality unknown, 3.